



**CARLO VENTRESCA'S AMBITION THAT
LEADS TO DESTRUCTION IN DAN BROWN'S
*ANGELS&DEMONS***

A Thesis

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PRONOUNCEMENT

The writer honestly confirms that she compiles this thesis by herself and without taking any result from other researchers in S-1, S-2, S-3 and in diploma degree of any university. The writer ascertains also that she does not quote any material from other publications or someone's paper except from the references mentioned.

Semarang, February 2015

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MOTTO AND DEDICATION

Hanya kepada Engkaulah kami menyembah, dan hanya kepada Engkaulah kami memohon pertolongan. (*Thee do we worship, and Thine aid we seek*)

(Al-Fatihah: 5)

Always do what you are afraid to do (Ralph Waldo Emerson)

Do small things with great love and you will make a big difference
(@BookQuotesHere)

The future starts today, not tomorrow (Pope John Paul II)

My Lord, expand for my breast (with assurance), and ease for my task, and untie the knot from my tongue

(Thâhâ: 25-27)

I DEDICATED THIS THESIS TO:

√ My beloved mother and father

My Lord, bless them for my upbringing, reward them for honoring me, and guard them as they guarded me in my infancy

√ All my family, and

√ All my friends

Thank you for always loving and supporting me. You are the reason I feel so alive, I love you all

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Semarang, February 2015

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TABLE OF CONTENT

TITLE.....	i
PRONOUNCEMENT.....	ii
APPROVAL.....	iii
VALIDATION	iv
MOTTO AND DEDICATION.....	iv
ACKNOWLEDGMENT.....	vi
ABSTRACT	x
ABSTRAK	xi
CHAPTER1: Introduction	
1.1. Background of the Study.....	1
1.2. Research Problems.....	3
1.3. Objectives of the Study.....	3
1.4. Methods of the Study.....	3
1.5. Organization of the Thesis.....	4
CHAPTER 2: Biography of Dan Brown and Synopsis of <i>Angels&Demons</i>	
2.1. Biography of Dan Brown.....	6
2.2. Synopsis of <i>Angels&Demons</i>	7
CHAPTER 3: Theoretical Framework	
3.1. Intrinsic Elements.....	11
3.1.1. Character.....	11
3.1.2. Setting.....	13

3.1.3. Conflict.....	14
3.2. Extrinsic Elements.....	15
3.2.1. Ambition.....	16
3.2.2. Causes and Effects of Ambition.....	17
CHAPTER 4: Carlo Ventresca’s Ambition that Leads to Destruction in Dan Brown’s <i>Angels&Demons</i>	
4.1. Analysis of Character.....	20
4.1.1. Carlo Ventresca.....	20
4.1.2. Professor Robert Langdon.....	23
4.1.3. Vittoria Vetra.....	25
4.2. Analysis of Setting.....	27
4.3. Analysis of Conflict.....	31
4.4. Carlo Ventresca’s Ambition.....	33
4.5. Carlo Ventresca’s Efforts to Reach His Ambition.....	34
4.6. Carlo Ventresca’s Ambition that Leads to Destruction.....	46
CHAPTER 5: Conclusion.....	53
Bibliography.....	56

ABSTRACT

Every human has aspirations hopes, and purposes to reach in their lives. Sometimes people break the norm, ethic, rule, and law to reach their ambition. The purpose of this study is to analyze Carlo Ventresca in Dan Brown's *Angels&Demons* in his efforts to reach his ambition to become a pope. His ambition leads to destruction to other people and also for himself. This study uses library research and psychological approach in the analysis of this novel. Carlo Ventresca has conflicts within himself and against other people. His efforts to reach his ambition include breaking the law and moral ethics. He even kills. However he fails to reach his ambition and finally commits suicide. His ambition leads to destruction to people around him, the church, the public and even himself. He experiences moral, mental, and physical destructions. Unrestrained ambition by the bad ways will result the failure and leads to destruction.

Keywords: Ambition, Effort, Destruction

ABSTRAK

Setiap manusia mempunyai cita-cita, harapan, dan tujuan untuk diraih dalam hidup mereka. Terkadang orang melanggar norma, etika, aturan, dan hukum untuk mencapai ambisi mereka. Tujuan pembelajaran ini adalah untuk menganalisis tokoh Carlo Ventresca dalam novel *Angels&Demons* karya Dan Brown dalam usahanya untuk meraih ambisinya menjadi seorang Paus. Ambisinya membawa kehancuran untuk orang lain dan juga pada dirinya sendiri. Pembelajaran ini menggunakan studi pustaka dan pendekatan psikologis dalam menganalisis novel ini. Carlo Ventresca memiliki konflik dalam diri sendiri dan terhadap orang lain. Usahanya untuk mencapai ambisinya termasuk melanggar hukum dan etika moral. Dia bahkan membunuh. Tetapi dia gagal untuk mencapai ambisinya dan akhirnya melakukan bunuh diri. Ambisinya membawa kehancuran pada orang disekitarnya, gereja, publik, dan bahkan dirinya. Dia mengalami kehancuran moral, mental, dan fisik. Ambisi yang tak terkendali dengan cara yang tidak baik akan menghasilkan kegagalan dan membawa pada kehancuran

Kata Kunci: Ambisi, Usaha, Kehancuran

CHAPTER 1

Introduction

1.1. Background of the Study

Literary work is a result of an author's imagination and creativity. Literary work is a work that can entertain and also give lessons to its readers. Wellek and Warren differentiate between literature and literary study, "we must first make a distinction between literature and literary study. The two are distinct activities: one is creative, an art; the other, if precisely a science, is a species of knowledge or of learning" (1973: 15). In other words, it can be said that literature is an art that can give not only entertainment but also life lessons as it offers positive and negative values. People can sort them out and pick which is good or bad thing to take as lessons, in order to find better ways of life. The good values can be used for reflection of life, and bad values can function as useful lessons.

Generally, every person has goals, hopes, desires, and aspirations. To achieve the goals people often have to compete with other people, sometime in order to survive. People always try to reach what they want in their lives, and it causes ambition to occur. Ambition can be defined as a strong desire to achieve something. There are many kinds of ambition, such as ambition to pursue power, to raise money, to possess wealth and prosperity, and to get a good performance in occupation or study.

Ambition can be positive or negative. Positive ambition in achieving goals and success cause people to strive, work and study hard. It makes people dare to

face all odds and take the risk. However, not all people want to strive hard to get what they want. Some people want to get what they want instantly in various ways, including breaking the rule of law and ethics in society and getting rid of people that can be the barrier in their efforts. In such cases, ambition becomes negative ambition. Such ambition can be found in Dan Brown's *Angels&Demons* a novel which tells about the ambition of Carlo Ventresca, who has a strong desire to become a pope.

The novel starts with Robert Langdon, a professor from Harvard University, who finds out about the antimatter that was lost from CERN. Within the next 24 hours, the antimatter can explode and destroy Vatican City. In the meantime, *conclavo* or the election of a new pope is being held in Vatican. Unfortunately, the four pope's candidates or cardinal are lost when the conclave is running. Professor Robert Langdon has to race against time to find a way out and reveal who is behind of all the incidents. Even though the four cardinals cannot be saved, the antimatter finally explodes in secure place.

The entire incidents that happen turn out to be the result of Carlo Ventresca's ambition to become a pope. He is the mastermind of all the horrible events in that city, including the death of the late pope who is actually his biological father. Carlo Ventresca fails to achieve his ambitions and no longer believes in reality. He becomes stressed out and decides to commit suicide by burning himself. Ventresca's ambition harms other people around him and himself. This study is conducted to discuss further Ventresca's ambition and is

given a title **Carlo Ventresca's Ambition that Leads to Destruction in Dan Brown's *Angels&Demons*.**

1.2. Research Problems

The research problems in this study are:

1. How do the character, conflict, and setting in Dan Brown's *Angels&Demons* show Carlo Ventresca's ambition?
2. What are Carlo Ventresca's efforts to reach his ambition to become a pope?
3. What is the effect of his ambition?

1.3. Objectives of the Study

1. To analyze character, conflict, and setting of Dan Brown's *Angels&Demons* that shows Carlo Ventresca's ambition.
2. To analyze the efforts made by Carlo Ventresca to reach his ambition to become a pope.
3. To analyze the effect of Carlo Ventresca's ambition

1.4. Methods of the Study

To analyze Dan Brown's novel, this study is employing library research and psychological approach. Library research is done by collecting data and source that can help the analysis in this thesis. According to George, library

research: “involves identifying and locating sources that provide factual information or personal/expert opinion on a research question; necessary component of every other research method at some point” (2008: 6). This study gets the sources and references to support this analysis from available sources such as from library or internet. This study uses novel *Angels&Demons* by Dan Brown as the primary data. As for the other reference sources, books and source from internet also become reference in this study.

In addition, psychological approach is used to analyze the novel. Psychological approach is needed to discuss the intrinsic and extrinsic elements of Dan Brown’s *Angels&Demons*. Wellek and Warren state:

By ‘psychology of literature’, we mean the psychology study of the writer, as type and as individual, or the study of creative process, or the study of the psychological types and law present within works of literature, or, finally, the effects of literature upon its readers (audience psychology) (1973: 81).

This study is more emphasized in the psychological types and law that applied in Dan Brown’s *Angels&Demons*. Psychology is used to help the analysis of Carlo Ventresca’s personality and trait, especially his ambition to become a Pope.

1.5. Organization of the Thesis

Chapter 1: Introduction

This chapter consists of:

1.1. Background of the Study

1.2. Research Problem

1.3. Objectives of the Study

1.4. Methods of the Study

1.5. Organization of the Thesis

Chapter 2: Biography of Dan Brown and Synopsis of *Angels&Demons*

Brief describe about the author and his work, and tell about the synopsis of the novel. They are consist two subchapters:

2.1. Biography of Dan Brown

2.2. Synopsis of *Angels&Demons*

Chapter 3: Theoretical Framework

Discuss about intrinsic and extrinsic element and divided into two subchapters.

3.1. Intrinsic Elements

3.2. Extrinsic Elements

Chapter 4: Carlo Ventresca's Ambition that Leads to Destruction in Dan Brown's *Angels&Demons*

Analysis of novel uses intrinsic and extrinsic theory

Chapter 5: Conclusion

Contain the points of summary in previous chapter

Bibliography

List the sources such as data, books, and other sources from the internet that used by the writer to analyze this thesis.

CHAPTER 2

Biography of Dan Brown and Synopsis of *Angels&Demons*

2.1. Biography of Dan Brown

The following information on biography of Dan Brown was taken from “Biografi - Dan Brown” (<http://bacaah.blogspot.in/2008/11/biografi-dan-brown.html?m=1>), “Biografi Singkat” (<http://stoomark.com/jhonay/dan-brown/>), “Profil dan Biodata Dan Brown serta Karya Novelnya” (www.beritaremaja.com/2012/06/profil-dan-biodata-dan-brown-serta.html), and “Profil Dan Brown” (m.merdeka.com/profil/mancanegara/d/dan-brown/wiki). These addresses were accessed on March, 3, 2015.

Daniel “Dan” Brown was born on June 22, 1964 in Exeter, New Hampshire, United States. He is the eldest of three siblings. His father Richard G. Brown is a math teacher, and his mother Constance Brown is professional musician. When he was young, both his parents were always gave Brown and his siblings the gifts in various events on the form in codes. Young Brown and his siblings hunted their gifts by those codes. This is why he becomes love to code system.

Brown graduated from math major in Phillips Exeter Academy and continued in Amherst College. During his studied in Amherst, Brown studied history in Seville University, Seville, Spain. Brown was graduated from Amherst College and got doctoral degree in 1986.

Brown loved to read Sidney Sheldon's novel and inspired him to write a thriller novel. He wrote *Digital Fortress* and it was published in 1997. The next Brown's works are *Angels&Demons* (2000) and *Deception Point* (2001). His fourth novel, *The Da Vinci Code* (2003) has made controversy and famous him. *The Da Vinci Code* has been translated into forty languages in all of the country in the world. The other Brown's novels are *The Solomon Key* (2008), *The Lost Symbol* (2009) and a mystery thriller *Inferno* (2013).

2.2. Synopsis of *Angels&Demons*

This novel tells about the tragic and horrible events within 24 hours in Vatican, Rome. The story begins with the murder of Leonardo Vetra the scientist, who killed at CERN in Swiss by hired killer or called *Hassassins*. The *Hassassin* was killed Leonardo Vetra by imprinting his chest with "Illuminati" brand and gouging his one eye. The directors of CERN, Maximillian Kohler asks Professor Robert Langdon a symbologist from Harvard University to come to CERN. The antimatter, the invention of Leonardo Vetra was also stolen from his room. The antimatter can explode in 24 hours if not charged.

Accidentally, the Swiss Guard calls CERN that they found the compromising tube in Vatican. Kohler asks Professor Robert Langdon and Vittoria Vetra to find the antimatter before exploding. Like detective, they both try to solve who is playing behind and what is the motivation for the murder and stealing of antimatter. They are going to Vatican City in which the conclave, the election of new Pope is being held. The four cardinals had also kidnapped and will

be killed one by one every hour before midnight by *Hassasin*. Professor Robert Langdon tries to reveal all these horrible things by the code that was left from *Hassasin*.

Professor Robert Langdon and Vittoria try to search for the antimatter and saved the cardinals within the limited time. Langdon find through Galileo book and sign from several illumination churches from the clue of *Hassasin*'s word. Langdon and Vittoria try to find the cardinals, but they cannot save all of them. The cardinals are found dead in every one hour and each of their chests are imprinted with earth, air, fire, and water brand. They are found dead in different conditions and places.

Back at CERN, Kohler that has known about Carlo Ventresca's plans immediately goes to Vatican. Kohler plans to meet him and tries to make Carlo confess his fault. Unfortunately, Carlo deludes him. Kohler seems like a person who will hurt Carlo. He branded his chest and pretends as if Kohler is the man who is making this action for him. The Swiss Guard shoots Kohler to death. Robert Langdon and Vittoria come to pope's office quickly. Before Kohler dies, he gives camcorder to Langdon and asks him to broadcast for public.

Although in his pain, *Camerlegno* Carlo Ventresca says that he has known where the antimatter is. He says that he gets the divine revelation from God. The antimatter is located in Necropolis. He makes all the people feel amazed and surprised, even Cardinal Mortati and other cardinals. Acting like a hero, Carlo saves the antimatter from explosion in elevated air by helicopter. He tries to fly the helicopter along with Robert Langdon. Unfortunately, he leaves Langdon

alone in helicopter and flies away by the only one parachute jump. Langdon decides to jump from helicopter. Fortunately, Langdon falls in Tiberian River and is still alive and safe. The antimatter explodes in the high place. The public feels astonished and admires Carlo's action. Cardinal Mortati and all the people feel that Carlo is proper to become a new pope. However, he feels it is impossible. There is something strange to believe in common sense of this incident and he cannot deny it. Mortati thinks that he is still young and has not enough experience or special specification to become a pope.

A little while, all of Carlo's secrets and his rotten plans are revealed when Langdon comes back and opens the camcorder in Sistina Chapel. The incident in Pope's office shows his rottenness. Carlo Ventresca is the mastermind of the entire incidents including the murder of Leonardo Vetra. Carlo stands in front of the cardinals including Mortati, Vittoria, and Landon. He cannot say anything after Cardinal Mortati asks his reason why he did all of these things. He arranges the word that cannot be accepted by common sense. He says that science must be separated from religion, and Leonardo Vetra must be stopped. Whereas, when Carlo enters the conclave, he says that science is not a barrier for religion. In addition, Carlo confesses that he kills the late Pope because the late Pope had lied to public, him, and God. Mortati explains that Carlo is a child of the late Holiness. Formerly, when the late pope was young, he fell in love with a nun. Because of their oath to be unmarried, they both make a decision: making insemination without copulation and gave birth to a boy. It was Carlo Ventresca.

Young Carlo and his mother went to the church, but his mother died because of bomb explosion. His father or the Holiness brought him at the church and Carlo becomes the dearest child. When Carlo was a teenager, he entered the military draft. He just practiced flying medical helicopter. In addition, Carlo gives the reason why he killed his father and says that he hates the arrogance of science. Mortati says, the late pope was very grateful for science. Discovery of science, insemination, makes him happy and he has a child. He wants to see his child grow by his side.

After Mortati gives explanation, Carlo cannot say anything and think clearly anymore. He feels regret, remorse, and full of shames. He has lost his mind and decides to kill himself by burning himself in Niche of Palliums. In the morning, Cardinal Mortati is elected to become new Pope and he feels very grateful for Robert Landon. He says to Langdon that God has sent him to save the church. In the end of the story, the New Holiness gives the letter for Professor Robert Langdon. The letter says that he gets the artifact from the Papal Vault and will be borrowed unlimitedly for him.

CHAPTER 3

Theoretical Framework

3.1. Intrinsic Elements

Intrinsic element has an important role in the formation of a story. This study analyzes three intrinsic aspects in *Angels&Demons* novel. They are character, setting, and conflict to support the analysis of Carlo Ventresca's ambition.

3.1.1. Character

In a novel, character is an important element to support the storyline. A character is the doer in a story. With the existence of characters, a story becomes more alive. According to Roberts, character is "a verbal representation of a person. Through action, speech, description, and commentary, authors portrays characters who are worth caring about, cheering for, and even loving, although there are also characters you may laugh at, dislike, or even hate (2007: 153). Therefore, characters are created and can be presented by the author indirectly or directly. Perrine explains the characterization of a character:

Authors may present their characters either directly or indirectly. In direct presentation they tell us straight out, by exposition or analysis, what the characters are like, or have someone else in the story tell us what they are like. In indirect presentation the authors *show* us the characters in action; we infer what they are like from what they think or say or do (1988: 66).

The description of characters' trait and behavior in a story can make the readers like or even dislike the character. A character can also make the readers

understand and feel as if they see the representation of themselves. Characters can also help the author in conveying the story message for the readers.

Characters can be divided into two kinds, flat and round character. According to Kennedy, “a flat character has only one outstanding trait or feature, or at most a few distinguish marks” (1991: 48). In addition, Roberts adds, “Unlike round characters, flat character are not complex, but are simple and one-dimensional. They may have no more than a single role to perform in a story, or they may be associated with no more than a single dominating idea” (2007: 158). A character in a story that is called as flat character usually has constant and unchanged traits from beginning until the end of the story. On the other hand, a character is round when it has more than one trait. Perrine explains, “Round characters are complex and many-sided; they might require an essay for full analysis” (1988: 67). In line with Perrine, Forster says, “The test of a round character is whether it is capable of surprising in a convincing way. If it never surprises, it is a flat. If it does not convince, it is a flat pretending to be round” (1967: 231). From both statements, it can be said that a round character has many traits with complex and unpredictable characterization. Round characters are usually mostly major characters in a story.

Characters can also be classified into static and dynamic character based on their changes in the course of the story. Perrine explains, “The static character is the same sort of person at the end of the story as at the beginning” (1988: 69). Furthermore, Perrine adds about dynamic character: “The developing (or dynamic) character undergoes a permanent change in some aspect of character,

personality, or outlook” (1988: 69). In other words, a flat character is usually a static character because it has a single trait and does not experience any change. A round character with many traits is more likely to undergo change on traits, so it can be considered as a dynamic character.

3.1.2. Setting

Setting is an important element in a story. Setting makes a story line become clear because it provides the when and where of the story. Meyer defines setting as: “the context in which the action of a story occurs. The major elements of setting are the time, place, and social environment that frame the character” (1990: 107). In addition, according to Perrine setting is, “The context in time and place in which the action of a story occurs” (1988: 1415). Based on the two definitions from Meyer and Perrine, setting refers to the time and place of the occurrence of actions in a story.

Setting can be divided into setting of place, setting of time, and social setting. Setting of place provides the sites for events in a story. Kennedy states: “To be sure, the idea of setting includes the physical environment of a story: a house, a street, a city, a landscape, a region” (1991: 80). Physical environment then is the setting of place. Setting of time is also important in the development of a story. Kennedy explains about time setting, “But besides place, setting may crucially involve the time of the story-hour, year, or century” (1991: 80). From time setting, the reader will understand when an event happens and whether a

character is good or bad in a particular time such as in the past, present or future time in the story.

The last element is social environment which provides the context in the development of a story. Meyer explains: “Time, location, and the physical features of a setting can all be relevant to the overall purpose of a story. So too is the social environment in which the character are developed” (1990: 108). In addition to time, location, and physical features that give influence to a story, social environment also gives influence to the character in a story. Examples of social setting are religions, politics, and other public’s issue that exist in a story.

3.1.3. Conflict

Conflict is the element in a novel or story to attract the readers which cause them to read until the end of story. According to Perrine conflict is “a clash of actions, ideas, desires, or wills” (1988: 42). Conflict is an opposition that happens within or to a character in a story. Wellek and Warren explains: “Conflict is ‘dramatic’, suggests some matching of approximately equal forces, and suggests action and counteraction” (1976: 217). The two definitions of conflict above refer to the strength opposition. Conflict occurs because there are various wills and differences in thought among characters.

Theoretically, conflict can be divided into two. They are external and internal conflict. Meyer explains, “External conflict may place the protagonist in opposition to another individual, nature or society” (1990: 45). In other words, the character that has this conflict is placed in opposition to other characters,

environment or nature. The type of conflict which places a character against himself is considered as an internal conflict. Meyer adds, “Conflict may also be internal; in such a case some moral or psychological issue must be resolved within the protagonist (1990: 45). Internal conflict tends to be a psychological condition in a character when facing difficult situation.

The main character may experience conflict within himself or against other character or even other things outside him. Perrine differentiates conflict into three types.

The main character may be pitted against some other person or group of persons (man against man); he may be in conflict with some external force –physical nature, society, or fate, (man against environment); or he may be in conflict with some element in his own nature (man against himself) (1988: 42).

The types of conflicts which place the character against another character, physical nature, society or environment are external conflict. Whereas, a character who has conflict against his own nature can be said having an internal conflict. It can be concluded that conflict is therefore an element in a story. Conflict has the power in the storyline to make the reader interested and keep on reading to understand the story.

3.2. Extrinsic Elements

The extrinsic elements discussed in this section are the psychological theories of ambition. These theories will be applied in the analysis of the ambition experienced by the main character, Carlo Ventresca.

3.2.1. Ambition

The term ambition usually refers to strong desires to get something. Brimm explains the word: “In early Roman days, *ambition* had the connotation of greediness and selfishness, and being individualistic and competitive. The word comes from the Latin *ambit*, meaning “to go around,” and was used later to describe Roman politicians going around hustling votes (1923: 16). While, Wishnubroto explains the definition of ambition from Tatenhove as: “An energy, expressed in active behaviors towards some purpose or aspiration (1992: 11). It can be concluded that the word ambition used to have negative connotation of greediness, selfishness, individualistic, and competitive. In modern era, however, ambition is considered as an instinctive thing and has a positive connotation for a person to reach his purposes and aspirations. As can be seen from Harvey’s definition: “It’s the instinctual motivation to aspire to things, to make something happen, to have an impact, to count for something in life (2010: 12). In addition, Brimm considers ambition as the basic human drive: “In sum in this book I use the word ambition in a broader sense to refer to the basic human drive for growth and mastery. Whether in competitive or cooperative form, or selfish or selfless, it is general desire to achieve as it is expressed in daily life” (1923: 17). In conclusion, the experts above consider ambition as the motivation which leads to success. Ambition has an impact and is important to move people toward the aspiration in their lives.

3.2.2. Causes and Effects of Ambition

People are stimulated or motivated to reach their ambition because of a number of different reasons. Widarso explains from Tatenhove that there are two causes of ambition. Two causes of ambition are bad and good condition. Bad condition can happen either in a family or society that circles around a person. This bad condition defies the person to change or improve himself (1992: 14). While good condition, either within a person himself or in his environment is the reason which stimulates to improve himself eminently, approaching perfect if possible (1992: 17). Good or bad condition experienced by someone will propel the motivation to change and reach the ambition.

Widarso adds that there are four bad mental attitudes that result from ambition. Four bad mental attitudes are selfishness, perfectionism, workaholic, and Type A personality. The selfishness characteristic is more appropriate in this study. Widarso explains from Erich Fromm that selfishness refers to person who is interested only in himself. Selfish people have no interest in knowing other people's needs. They have no respect on the value and integrity, and they do not like to give something for others. They are only happy when they get something from other people. They cannot see anything except when it benefits themselves and they judge each person or object just from the utility or benefit for them. They are not even able to love. When they seem to give too much attention to themselves, they actually just make useless effort to cover up and compensate their failure to understand their true self. Moreover, selfish people will not hesitate to exploit or take advantage of other people to satisfy their self (1992: 22). Selfish

people just think of their selves and never think other people. Selfishness always brings badness.

In their effort to achieve ambition, people can succeed or fail. This can bring good or bad effect. When they succeed or become the winner, it will bring them happiness. As Brimm explains about becoming a winner:

When we win, our first reaction may be to check to see whether we actually have won, whether the winning event really happened--like the winner who looks at the lottery ticket fifty times to check the numbers; but then we move on to our plans. We shorten the timetable, we raise the level of aspiration, and we add new and different goals to our life plan (1923: 114).

Someone who becomes a winner and succeeds will rise to the level up to their aspirations and increase the schedule to have more practice. As a result, the person can maintain the good achievement and then arrange another plan to continue with new and different goals. Success makes someone create other efforts to reach another success which is better than before.

If someone fails in the efforts to reach his ambition, he might have big problems in his life. He must try again or even move to other plans. Harvey talks about failure, "There's also a darker reason for failure, and we can't avoid talking about it. Sometimes we fail because of sin--we speak callously, respond angrily, cover secretly, nurture jealousy, lust uncontrollably" (2010: 139). Sometime a person fails to reach his ambition because he has the uncontrollable desire or even jealous and heartless attitude.

Ambition makes some people lose their common sense and lead them to take bad ways or bad action to reach their purposes. When they cannot achieve them, it will be harmful for them or other people. In addition Harvey adds, "With

ambition comes failure. Small ambitions can lead to small failure, like the new recipe that result in a culinary disaster. Large ambitions open the door to bigger disaster” (2010: 140). The effect of ambition depends on the major or minor measure of the ambition. People should be careful not to let ambition bring destruction to them or other people.

CHAPTER 4

Carlo Ventresca's Ambition that Leads to Destruction in Dan

Brown's *Angels&Demons*

This chapter presents the analysis of intrinsic and extrinsic elements of Dan Brown's *Angels&Demons*. The intrinsic elements analyzed are character, setting, and conflict. The analysis of intrinsic elements leads to the analysis of the extrinsic elements: Carlo Ventresca's ambition that leads to his destruction

4.1. Analysis of Character

The three main characters in *Angels&Demons* are analyzed here. They are: *Camerlegno* Carlo Ventresca, Professor Robert Langdon, and Vittoria Vetra.

4.1.1. Carlo Ventresca

Carlo Ventresca is a Pope's chamberlain, the pope's personal assistant. When a Pope dies and before the new Pope is elected, the authority temporarily is devolved upon the chamberlain. It is his duties to ensure and check the death of the Holiness, lock the pope's bedroom, smash the papal fisherman's ring, arrange the pope's funeral, and draw up the conclave in Sistine Chapel. The most crucial and hardest assignment is preparing the conclave, a secret election of a new Pope. The Pope's Chamberlain leads prayer of the cardinals before the conclave starts and leaves them inside. The Swiss Guard then will lock the doors with all the cardinals inside. During the conclave, nobody is permitted to enter Sistina Chapel, not even the Swiss Guard or the Pope's Chamberlain.

Carlo is an ordinary priest. Physically, Carlo Ventresca has an attractive appearance. He is nothing like an old priest, such as wearing either rosary or a robe. He can be considered as too young to become a priest.

He looked to be in his late-thirties, indeed a child by Vatican standards. He had a surprisingly handsome face, a swirl of coarse brown hair, and almost radiant green eyes that shone as if they were somehow fueled by the mysteries of the universe. (Brown, 2000: 100).

Because of his attractive appearance without leaving a mark as a pious person, many people are interested in him. People around him consider him as a patient and trustworthy person.

Carlo is a gentle person and caring for other people. He also understands in other people's feeling, such as in the following quotation when he is talking to Vittoria Vetra.

The camerlegno's face softened instantly. He looked up at her. "My dear child. I'm so sorry." He crossed himself and looked again at the fax, his eyes seeming to pool with waves of abhorrence. "Who would... and this burn on his..." The camerlegno paused, squinting closer at the image. (Brown, 2000: 101).

He shows his care and empathy for Vittoria when she says that her father was killed by someone who confessed as Illuminati. Carlo shows his condolence and prays for her.

Carlo also has religious philosophical vision. Lieutenant Chartrand asks Carlo to explain his incomprehension about the power and love of God, and why God would not prevent human for pain if God loves human. Carlo answers patiently, "So although you have the power to interfere and prevent your child's pain, you would choose to show your love by letting him learn his own lessons?" (Brown, 2000: 247). It shows that Carlo is a religious person and has deep

knowledge about God. His words make other people amazed because of his verbal ability to make good sentences.

When his ambition to become a Pope and all of his plans nearly reached, Carlo's gentle, care, and patient attitude changes to become selfish, wicked, and not caring for other people. His selfish and wicked attitude appears when he flies the helicopter with Robert Langdon. Carlo chooses to fly with a parachute jump and leaves Langdon alone in the helicopter. "I'm sorry," the camerlegno said. "It wasn't supposed to happen this way." Then he opened his door and hurled himself into the night (Brown, 2000: 338). His act changes to become insentient and he just thinks of himself. He does not want Langdon to be safe. He thinks that he must rescue himself. He does not want to think of other person's soul anymore.

Later on, Carlo Ventresca turns to be a hypocrite person. He once told all the cardinals when he gave speech in Sistina Chapel about no gap between science and religion. However, later he tells Kohler that science and religion cannot be together. He says that science has no God and return asks who is God, whether it is a proton, masses, and any sort of particle.

"Ally? Science and religion are not in this together! We do not seek the same God, you and I! Who is your God? One of protons, masses, and particle charges? How does your God *inspire*? How does your God reach into the hearts of man and remind him he is accountable to a greater power! (Brown, 2000: 352).

All of his words are far different from the beginning and at the end. Carlo becomes insane when he talks about religion and science. None of his words can be accepted by common sense. He also shows attitude alteration, from being gentle to become rude, sharp, and mean. All of the things that he has done and

shown are solely to cover his cunning. Because he has many sides in his attitudes and has bad traits, Carlo Ventresca can be categorized as a round character. In addition, Carlo Ventresca can be categorized as a dynamic character because he has many changes and development in his attitude. From good attitude in the beginning and become bad later on.

4.1.2. Professor Robert Langdon

Professor Robert Langdon is a professor of religious iconology from Harvard University. He is also the writer of three books concerning symbology. This professor, who is also a lecturer, teaches computer graphic and religion history. He is often asked to give speech or lecture at museum opening event. Before he becomes a professor, he ever studied architect and loves classic art especially about building art.

In his age of forty five, he still seems charming and imposing. His body is strong, fit, and firm because he is a diver athlete and a water polo player in his campus. He has thick brown hair, deep blue eyes, a winsome smile, and powerful voice. Although he has attraction and charismatic power to win a woman's heart, according to his friends, he is a lecturer who is always close to his student, he is a bemuse man.

Langdon's friends had always viewed him as a bit of an enigma — a man caught between centuries. On weekends he could be seen lounging on the quad in blue jeans, discussing computer graphics or religious history with students; other times he could be spotted in his Harris tweed and paisley vest, photographed in the pages of upscale art magazines at museum openings where he had been asked to lecture (Brown, 2000: 7).

Sometimes professor Robert Langdon is like a young man although he is no longer young, because he has the taste of a young man. He still has young spirit and is always well dressed especially in wearing his tweed, jeans, and Mickey Mouse watch.

Professor Robert Langdon is a strict, discipline and clear person. However, he is also a fun and friendly person. As the following quotation:

Although a tough teacher and strict disciplinarian, Langdon was the first to embrace what he hailed as the “lost art of good clean fun.” He relished recreation with an infectious fanaticism that had earned him a fraternal acceptance among his students (Brown, 2000: 7).

As a result, he is always accepted well in his milieu. Everybody who is close to him feels comfortable because his nature is a pleasant, gentle, intelligent, and educated person. This character is a main character and at most be told in this novel. Professor Robert Langdon has many of traits, he can be categorized as a round character.

Langdon is afraid of dark and narrow place. He has claustrophobia. When he was a child, he once fell into a well. As a result, he always avoids dark and narrow places. He also builds his house like in Victorian age style: big, wide and large. When he tries to exit from the church and rescue himself from *Hassasin*, he is struck by claustrophobia panic. “As the claustrophobic panic closed in, Langdon was overcome by images of the sarcophagus shrinking around him. Squeezed by delirium, he fought the illusion with every logical shred of intellect he had” (Brown, 2000: 262). For rescuing himself, he tries to fight his fear. Because of the pressure facing him, he struggles to exit by using his power that he still has. He can go out from the sarcophagus after the rescuer comes and hear the

clock ticking from his watch. His effort and endurance shows that Langdon has the development in his act. From his fear, he tries to cope with his patience. As a result, he can be categorized as a dynamic character. The development of this character is shown by his self-actualization, his self-achievement, his efforts to reveal all the horrible incidents, and his good attitude.

4.1.3. Vittoria Vetra

Vittoria is a woman scientist of Bio Entanglement Physicist specialized in interconnectivity of life system. She works for CERN. She works in dangerous ecological systems. Because she is a vegetarian and Guru of Hatha yoga trainer at CERN, she has proportional body shapes. She is tall, slender, and has sensual aura.

Her face was unmistakably Italian — not overly beautiful, but possessing full, earthy features that even at twenty yards seemed to exude a raw sensuality. As the air currents buffeted her body, her clothes clung, accentuating her slender torso and small breasts. (Brown, 2000: 37).

Although she is a physicist, she does not look like a bookworm. She seems elegant and lithe with her rather brown, skin, long black hair. With all of her gifts as a woman, she seems confident and very enchanting.

Vittoria is the adopted daughter of Leonardo Vetra, a scientist and pastor, Vittoria was an orphan and lived in a Catholic orphanage in *Orfanotrofio di Siena* near Florence. Because Vittoria was not like an ordinary child, smart and rather head stone, Leonardo Vetra decided to adopt her when she was eight years old. Young Vittoria showed her difference from others girls. She did not like playing with dolls. She preferred to know about science and math. Since she was young,

she had shown scientist talent and intelligence. She loved to observe everything especially natural phenomenon.

“Sister Francisca says raindrops are angels’ tears coming down to wash away our sins.”

“Wow!” he said, sounding amazed. “So *that* explains it.”

“No it doesn’t!” the girl fired back. “Raindrops fall because *everything* falls! *Everything* falls! Not just rain!” (Brown, 2000: 44).

She has curious trait because she does not believe anything before observing and proving it to herself. She is a critical and obstinate person because her ways of thinking is critical. Since she was a child, she has shown her curiosity and intelligence. Vittoria can be included as a round type, because she has many traits in this novel.

Vittoria has enough strength to accept the death of his father. Although she is in difference situation, she must find the antimatter that was stolen in CERN laboratory. She realizes that there is something else to do in addition to mourning for his father. “Even in the stark fluorescent light of the cabin, there was an aura of composure about her — an almost magnetic radiance of wholeness. Her breathing seemed deeper now, as if a spark of self preservation had ignited within her...” (Brown, 2000: 76). In Langdon’s opinion, Vittoria Vetra is very quiet in facing her problems. She can calm herself in the sad situation. He praises Vittoria as an independent woman and full of devotion to her father. Besides that she is also a brave, strong, and patient woman.

4.2. Analysis of Setting

There are three elements of setting that will be discussed here. They are setting of place, time, and social environment. Setting of place is the first aspect that will be discussed. The places in this story are from the United States of America at Robert Langdon's house to Swiss at CERN, and mostly in Vatican City. In the beginning of the story, the setting is in Professor Robert Langdon's house in Massachusetts, the United States of America. Then the story moves from the United States of America to Swiss country located at CERN. CERN is the place for the scientists to do the experiment and research in Geneva, Swiss.

Ensuring the corpse of Leonardo Vetra, Langdon and Vittoria was surprised with the antimatter that was stolen in the laboratory. "Haz-Mat. Fifty meters below ground" (Brown, 2000: 63). The antimatter is stolen precisely in Haz-Mat room at CERN. Suddenly, the Swiss Guard calls them informing that they found the suspicious tube through the wireless camera in Basilica St. Peter Vatican City. Then the story moves to Vatican City for finding the antimatter.

Several places in Vatican City become the setting in the novel, such as Basilica St. Peter, a holy place with dome-shaped in Vatican City and a big field or piazza St. Peter Square, Pope's office, and also Sistine Chapel for the conclave place. The other place is in Archivio Vaticano, the place of ancient archives, Leonardo da Vinci's missing diaries and articles even the unpublished of Holy Bible. "the Secret Vatican Archives are located at the far end of the Borgia Courtyard directly up a hill from the Gate of Santa Ana. (Brown, 2000: 122). Professor Robert Langdon cracks the codes from the Galileo's books which

contain the clue of Illuminati Church and refer to the element of science. Through the clue from Galileo's book, he is able to find the place where the cardinal will be killed and stamped every hour.

Camerlegno Carlo Ventresca hides the antimatter in Necropolis "It was the most sacred place in all of Christendom. *Terra Santa*. Holy Ground. Some called it the Necropolis. Some called it the Catacombs" (Brown, 2000: 323). It is located in the underground place. At that moment, suddenly Carlo says that he has had a revelation and knows where the antimatter is.

The last place for the end of tragedy is in the Niche of Palliums, the brightening place near the altar with ninety nine oil lamps. "They were nearing the Niche of the Palliums — the sunken area in the center of the basilica. It was lit by ninety-nine oil lamps, and the amplified infrared would have seared their eyes (Brown, 2000: 245). The lamp oil is made of the compound of fuel consisting of ethanol, sugar, butane, and perfume. The oil lamps have fragrant smells however flammable. This is the place where the *Camerlegno* Carlo Ventresca decides to burn himself.

Angels&Demons does not mention clearly concerning the year of the event in this novel. However, the month mentioned in this story is April. "The April moon filtered through the bay windows and played on the oriental carpets" (Brown, 2000: 6). Usually, April month coincides with spring time that has clear weather and the sun is shining brightly. The story is taking place within 24 hour, beginning in the morning at a little past five o'clock, precisely at 5:18 A.M in Massachusetts, United States of America. Then the story is moving to Swiss at

noon. “Langdon checked his watch. It read 7:07 A.M. “You just crossed six time zones,” the pilot offered. “It’s a little past 1 P.M. here” (Brown, 2000: 14). The dialogue above shows the difference of time zone between the United States of America and Europe. In USA it is still morning at seven o’clock and in Swiss Europe it is one o’clock. The difference of time zone is about six hours.

Robert Langdon and Vittoria start the adventure to crack the code from the *Hassassin*, to find the four cardinals before they are killed in Illuminati Church, and find the antimatter. They both use time to reveal from the first cardinal being killed until before the explosion of the antimatter approximately from one hour before the first cardinal was killed at eight o’clock night until midnight. In other words, the time they need to reveal the entire horrible events in Vatican City is about more than 5 hours. The events in this novel more or less during 24 hour, from the morning in the United States of America until the morning in Vatican City, Europe.

Social environment can be seen at CERN and Vatican City. CERN is a nuclear research located in Geneva, Swiss. Certainly, many of physicist work at the spot and every day they make experiment and create new of invention.

“We have over three thousand physicists here. CERN singlehandedly employs more than half of the world’s particle physicists — the brightest minds on earth — Germans, Japanese, Italians, Dutch, you name it. Our physicists represent over five hundred universities and sixty nationalities” (Brown, 2000: 20).

They are from multifarious nationalities and universities in the entire world. They speak with other scientists using English language. Mostly, they are people who

come from good intelligent and educated background. They have full subservient in the science and research.

In Vatican, because it is the God's City, people who visit the city have to be well-dressed, not showing the body shape. The following quotation shows it

Langdon glanced down at Vittoria's legs and frowned. He had forgotten. Vatican City had a strict ban on visible legs above the knee — both male and female. The regulation was a way of showing respect for the sanctity of God's city (Brown, 2000: 81).

The sanctity of God's city does not allow woman wearing such as mini dress, which is impolite for dress manner in Vatican. The tourists or visitors must wear closed off and well mannered dress.

In addition, the visitors in Vatican who are not married are forbidden to have body contact.

Suddenly someone grabbed him from behind. It was Vittoria. She was breathless and tugging at his arm. From the look of terror on her face, Langdon could only imagine one thing. *She found a body*. He felt an upswelling of dread. "Ah, your wife!" the docent exclaimed, clearly thrilled to have another guest. He motioned to her short pants and hiking boots. "Now *you* I can tell are American!" (Brown, 2000: 169-170).

The incident above happens when Langdon and Vittoria are in Pantheon. It shows that people there consider that a man and a woman who have body contact are husband and wife or are already married. Vatican City truly maintains purity and good norm and etiquette.

Furthermore, the condition of this city when Langdon and Vittoria comes to Vatican seems crowded with many satellite of media press.

Huge satellite dishes pointed skyward from the roof of every truck. The dishes were emblazoned with familiar names:
TELEVISOR EUROPEA
VIDEO ITALIA

BBC

UNITED PRESS INTERNATIONAL (Brown, 2000: 84).

At that moment, St. Peter's Church is holding a *conclavo*. *Conclavo* is the oldest and most secret political ceremony of new Pope Election. Many of the journalist and media from the entire world come to get the news. Usually this place will be closed during the hours. The cardinals from in all over the world come together in Sistine Chapel to decide who will become the new Pope.

4.3. Analysis of Conflict

One of the characters who have much conflict is Carlo Ventresca. There are two kinds of conflict experienced by Carlo Ventresca. They are internal conflict and external conflict. The internal conflict can be shown when cardinal Mortati says that he actually was the Holiness's son. He feels surprised and guilty after Cardinal Mortati explaining that he is the Holiness's son with his mother, the late Maria by insemination. When Carlo killed the Holiness, he did not know that the Holiness was his father. Carlo is speechless and does not know what to do after hearing the truth.

Later on, every person in Sistina Chapel stares him pointedly, does not believe him anymore, and become angry because he has done many unforgiveable things. In other words, when all of his wickedness is revealed, he cannot do anything.

The camerlegno staggered now through the darkness of St. Peter's Basilica. Somehow, through the insanity and guilt, through the images of his father, through the pain and revelation, even through the pull of the morphine... he had found a brilliant clarity. A sense of destiny. *I know my purpose*, he thought, awed by the lucidity of it (Brown, 2000: 367).

Carlo feels many of emotions, full of vacillation and remorse. The shadows over his father's death and the revelation of his wickedness have been passing through his mind. All of the plans that he has programmed have failed at the same time. He walks through the darkness and feels God disregard him. He does not know furthermore how about his fate. He decides to end his life. The decision is a big mistake. His mind is blocked and he cannot think clearly anymore. Carlo feels that suicide is the best way to rescue the church and even to help him from bad reality.

Carlo Ventresca has conflict with another person who especially with the Holiness who actually is his biologist father. He thinks that the Holiness is a liar. When the Holiness asks him to hear the truth being explained, Carlo does not want to hear Holiness's words. He does not want to give a chance for the Holiness to say the actual event. He thinks the Holiness had lied all of the mankind in the entire world. The holy vow means nothing because of the scandal that Holiness makes. Because of his anger emotion, his heart and his mind could not think clearly. He decides to kill the Holiness who has lied to mankind and the church. One day in the night, he commits evil things for the Holiness.

Sneaking into the Papal bed chambers... filling his syringe... covering the deceiver's mouth as his body spasmed into death. In the moonlight, the camerlegno could see in the Pope's wild eyes there was something he wanted to say.

But it was too late (Brown, 2000: 361).

Carlo killed the Holiness when sleeping in Papal bed. He injected by deadly poison. Carlo covered the mouth until the Holiness meets his agony and the death. He killed the Holiness without feeling regret. He can act as if everything was alright and he did not know anything had happened to the Holiness. In addition, to

the other people and the public, he says that the Holiness was dead because of stroke illness. He did like that solely to cover his big faultiness. From this evidence, Carlo experiences external conflict. It also shows that Carlo is a cruel, crafty, and heartless person.

4.4. Carlo Ventresca's Ambition

Extrinsic element that will be discussed in this study is concerning ambition experienced by Carlo Ventresca in Dan Brown's *Angels&Demons*. Many efforts are done by Carlo to reach his ambition. Becoming a pope is his obsession, ambition, and purpose. Being a pope does not only mean become a leader of Christendom, but also get the dominant and highest position. Therefore Carlo will do many efforts to reach his ambition.

The reason of Carlo's ambition is he wants to become a pope. He thinks that the leader of the church previously is a liar in his mind and has the scandals. He wants to change the church leadership better than before. As in Carlo Ventresca's mind shows, "The church needed a leader. Old men do not inspire! Jesus inspired! Young, vibrant, powerful... *MIRACULOUS*" (Brown, 2000: 367). Carlo thinks that the church must be led by a young person who is strong, inspirable, and full of spirit. For centuries, the papacy has always been led by an old and weak man. Moreover, when he thinks that the late Holiness is a liar in his mind, he believes that the church does not need a liar like the late Holiness. With that reason, he thinks the church needs a reformer in the leadership, the younger, newer, and stronger leader. From that motivation, his obsession to become a pope

appears instantly. He wants to change and try by his efforts. Unfortunately, he is still young and does not have enough experience as a leader. Although his philosophy and religious vision is good by Vatican standard, he still cannot become a pope and must study more.

The kind of ambition that Carlo has is a selfishness ambition. Because of his selfishness ambition, he does not think the effects for other people and finally he just ruins himself. His efforts show his big ambition and selfishness. The effort to reach his ambition make him just thinks the benefits for himself. He takes advantage, exploits, and does not care for other people. The efforts that he makes usually are able to be done by most people in common. Sometimes to facilitate their purposes, people have the gut to break the rule. Because of the ambition, people can break the rule and law, and so does Carlo. Carlo Ventresca's efforts include breaking the rule, law, ethic, and moral. He even dares to commit criminal actions.

4.5. Carlo Ventresca's Efforts to Reach His Ambition

Carlo Ventresca performs a number of efforts to reach his ambition to become a pope. The efforts are deceiving Hassasin to facilitate his plans, forcing to delay the conclave, opening the pope's tomb, making a self-image, and entering the conclave. His efforts also include breaking the rules and committing criminal actions. Example of the crime are killing Leonardo Vetra and the four cardinals, and trying to kill Robert Langdon and Vittoria Vetra.

The first effort is deceiving *Hassasin* to facilitate his plans. He hired the *Hassasin*, a hired killer to assist him. One of the ways is disguising as Janus, the

brotherhood of Illuminati, “My name is Janus,” the caller had said. “We are kinsmen of a sort. We share an enemy. I hear your skills are for hire” (Brown, 2000: 12). He deceives the *Hassasin* by lying to him. Carlo says that they both will change the world at the midnight. He makes the *Hassasin* believe in him about the Illuminati who is still alive and infiltrate in the papacy, this way makes the killer believe him easily. Indirectly, he spreads the fear and also makes the public believe the existence of Illuminati.

The second effort is forcing to delay the conclave. The *camerlegno* Carlo Ventresca tries to evacuate the cardinals because the antimatter is still not found. Indirectly it will cancel the conclave. As quoted from the novel, “I need to warn them. Then we need to evacuate our College of Cardinals.” “There is still time. Let Captain Rocher find the antimatter” (Brown, 2000: 220-221). His reason to delay the conclave is the people become curious and they will come to St. Peter Square, it will make the public panicity. Public have heard that the media have broadcasted about the Illuminati that has infiltrate the church, the killed cardinals, the death of the late Holiness, and the antimatter tube that will be exploding. Because of the safety reason for the conclave, Carlo wants to evacuate the cardinals. His real purpose is actually to delay the conclave, and he has tried to cancel the conclave many times before. Based on the conclave tradition, this holy ritual cannot be interfered by whoever they are. In other word, Carlo dares to break the conclave tradition and rule. This way is necessary to facilitate his plan. He still needs time to show his speech to the public.

The third effort is opening the pope's tomb. The television in Pope's office is broadcasting the Pope's death after being poisoned by the Illuminati. Formerly, the media informed the public that the Holiness was dead because of stroke. In addition, media also mentioned about heparin. When Vittoria hears about heparin, she explains that Heparin could be deadening if given in wrong dosage. Vittoria adds the effect of heparin when giving too much will show the sign in the Pope's body. Carlo intends to ensure the body of the late pope with Vittoria and the third guard, whereas Commandant Olivetti prohibits him. Then they are going to pope's tomb, after praying and trying to push the covering of the tomb, they are really surprised when they see the reality in front of their eyes. "She now saw it would be unnecessary. The cheeks had collapsed, and the Pope's mouth gaped wide. His tongue was black as" (Brown, 2000: 234-235). The late Pope was really killed by poison. His tongue is black. Opening the pope's tomb and checking the corpse of the late pope are prohibited by Vatican law. Vatican law prohibits the autopsy of the pope. Carlo Ventresca dares to open the late Pope's tomb, touch and ensure the body of the late Pope. It shows clearly that he breaks the Vatican law concerning autopsies of papal. His purpose is to show this evidence by taking the picture and broadcast it.

Another effort of Carlo Ventresca is making a self image. To make the other people amazed and love himself, he makes use of the media. He needs the media to show his intelligence and kindness. The purposes are to find sympathy, make everybody believe in him, and also admire him. He also makes action such inviting BBC reporter to broadcast his action. Carlo wants to meet the BBC

reporter after watching television that had broadcasted about embellishment of the four cardinals and the death of the late Holiness because of being poisoned by Illuminati. He orders the Guard to find the reporter. “The camerlegno nodded. “Have both he and his camerawoman meet me outside the Sistine Chapel” (Brown 2000: 240). His purpose of inviting the BBC reporter can help him to make his good image, because that reporter has ever seen talking with Illuminati. In addition, he needs the reporter to help broadcast when he enters the *conclavo* and gives speech in front of the cardinals. He also wants the reporter broadcast when he finds and saves the antimatter. Those will be good for his self image.

Carlo’s next effort is in breaking the church rule by entering conclave. The *conclavo* is running in Sistine Chapel and he enters the conclave. When the door is opened, Cardinal Mortati hopes that the people who open the door of Sistine Chapel are the four cardinals and the conclave will be saved. Unfortunately, it is Carlo Ventresca, as quoted from the novel, “The camerlegno strode to the altar and turned to address the thunderstruck audience. “Signori,” he said, “I have waited as long as I can. There is something you have a right to know” (Brown, 2000: 254). Cardinal Mortati is shocked. Nobody is allowed to enter the holy ritual of conclave, even the papal chamberlain. Carlo dares to enter the conclave along with the BBC reporter so that he will not be blamed by all the Cardinals. Although he wants to say something to all of the cardinal in Sistine Chapel, it is still not allowed for whatever reasons. He has been breaking the conclave’s rule. He has the purpose that the conclave will run slowly and the new pope will not be elected soon. One of the requirements to become a pope is attending the conclave.

Carlo thinks that by entering the conclave and giving speech in front of the cardinal, indirectly he will be included as the pope candidate.

Furthermore, Carlo Ventresca says in front of all the Cardinal about the threat against the church. In addition, he says about Illuminati that infiltrate the papacy, the death of the late Pope is caused by Illuminati too. Last, he says about the antimatter that will explode in two hours. The speech given by the *camerlegno* Carlo Ventresca makes all the cardinal in Sistine Chapel afraid and astonished.

To the utter astonishment of the cardinals, the camerlegno had entered the Sistine Chapel with two BBC reporters — a man and a woman — and announced that they would be transmitting his solemn statement, *live* to the world (Brown, 2000: 257).

By bringing the BBC reporters in the Sistine Chapel, the reporters broadcast that event to the public and the world when Carlo is speaking in front of the Cardinals. Certainly this event makes all the Cardinal including Mortati becomes amazed and surprised toward Carlo. The BBC reporter broadcasts his action directly in all over the world. It will be seen as a new and modern thing in the conclave tradition because of being witnessed by public all over the world through BBC as the media.

In addition, he says tenderly that war between science and religion is over. He asks for all the people to walk together and avoid the gap between religion and science. He explains about science which brings the modernity and the imperfect of religion.

“The ancient war between science and religion is over,” the camerlegno said. “You have won. But you have not won fairly. You have not won by providing answers. You have won by so radically reorienting our society that the truths we once saw as signposts now seem inapplicable. Religion cannot keep up. Scientific growth is exponential (Brown, 2000: 258).

He also says that no one may have apathetic attitude, and the kindness will be able to win. He speaks in a modern language. All the people in Sistine Chapel and public become astonished and surprised. Upon this action, Cardinal Mortati now believes in the *camerlegno*. Then, they end the conclave with kneeling in pray together and are witnessed by public. Actually Carlo's purpose is showing to the public that what he makes is right and he wants all the people to admire him. He wants to show the cardinals and public that he is a smart person, trustworthy, modern, and open minded person.

The next effort that shows Carlo's effort to make self image is done after he gives a speech in front of the cardinals in Sistine Chapel. He says to BBC journalist, Glick and Macri, that he has prepared the photo for them. Through the Swiss Guard he has supplied the photo of the death Holiness with black tongue, the death of the four cardinals, and the antimatter tube.

Now out in the hallway, the camerlegno turned to Glick and Macri. "I have asked the Swiss Guard to assemble photos for you — photos of the branded cardinals as well as one of His late Holiness. I must warn you, these are not pleasant pictures. Ghastly burns. Blackened tongues. But I would like you to broadcast them to the world" (Brown, 2000: 261).

Carlo makes this plan to show off to the public in order to invite the amazement. Indirectly, he has shown his cunning. Besides that, he plans to make the public regard him as a miracle and heroic man, and they will be astonished, admire, and believe in him.

Besides that, he also uses the BBC reporter's service to broadcast himself when he finds the antimatter and tries to save it. When the antimatter has been found by Carlo in Necropolis St. Peter's tomb, all the people are surprised

especially Professor Robert Langdon and Vittoria. It is difficult for Langdon, Vittoria, and Cardinal Mortati to believe in this action. They are surprised. Cardinal Mortati is almost hesitant and unconvinced to accept the reality that the *camerlegno* found the antimatter by divine from God. He asks himself whether God has given the divine relation to the *Camerlegno*. After Carlo has found the antimatter, he tries to save the antimatter in a secure place. He comes out from Necropolis and BBC reporters keep following up him. "On televisions all over the world, larger than life, the camerlegno raced upward out of the Necropolis with the antimatter before him. "There will be no more death tonight!" (Brown, 2000: 330). Once again, the world amazed by his action to save the antimatter in a secure place by helicopter. The antimatter will be exploded in elevated place, and Carlo has flown by helicopter before midnight. He makes self image by using BBC reporter to broadcast his action and the action is just to find sensation, amazement, approbation, and even popularity. It is not from the deepest heart to save the church, but there are other purposes else behind his action.

Because of his ambition that has become outgrown, even he uses dirty ways including law infringement and criminal actions. Disguising as Janus, he orders the *Hassasin* to kill the scientist Leonardo Vetra, stealing the antimatter, and killing the four cardinals. He does not want to do his plans alone. He needs someone to help doing the hardest plans such as killing other people until stealing the antimatter. The killer thinks it is such an honor to help Janus. *Hassasin* thinks that he is also an illuminati brotherhood like Janus. Killing someone for *Hassasin*

is like opium because it is a familiar habit for him. It is like mutualism symbiosis; Carlo gets what he wants and *Hassasin* gets what he likes.

Carlo orders *Hassasin* to kill the scientist, Leonardo Vetra, and steal the antimatter in CERN. *Hassasin* comes to CERN and kills him by gouging one of Vetra's eyes and imprint the Illuminati brand on his chest. "A moment later, however, the figure produced a blade and brought it to Vetra's face. The blade hovered. Carefully. Surgically. "For the love of God!" Vetra screamed. But it was too late (Brown, 2000: 5). The *Hassasin* gouges his one eye because it is the password to open Haz-Mat room. Haz-Mat room is the depositary of antimatter. Haz-Mat door can be opened with the one Leonardo Vetra's eye. Carlo thinks that the invention of Leonardo Vetra is just the arrogance of science. Leonardo Vetra must be stopped, so he wants someone to kill that scientist. In Carlo's mind, the antimatter will become a disaster. However, the antimatter will become a good reason for Carlo's next plans.

Previously, Carlo has ever come to CERN and watched Leonardo Vetra's work. In his mind, because of the antimatter can explode, he intends to put away that tube and also eliminate Leonardo Vetra as the creator the antimatter. The antimatter reminds him of the bomb that had killed his beloved mother. Carlo did not have beautiful childhood as most children in the world. When Carlo and his mother were attending to a mass at a church in Palermo, his mother, Maria died because of an exploded bomb. However he was safe. That is the reason why Carlo wants to eliminate the antimatter.

Furthermore, Carlo Ventresca also orders the *Hassasin* to kill the four cardinals. The four cardinals are the most charismatic candidates to become new pope. The four cardinals are Cardinal Lamasse from Paris, Cardinal Guidera from Barcelona, Cardinal Ebner from Frankfurt, and last Cardinal Baggia from Italy. They will be killed one by one every hour before midnight. The murder of the four cardinals is part of Carlo Ventresca's plans and he traps the cardinals by leading them to enter Pope's private library.

"Enjoy your tea," the camerlegno told the four *preferiti*, leaving them in the Pope's private library before conclave. "Your guide will be here soon." The *preferiti* thanked him, all abuzz that they had been offered a chance to enter the famed Passetto. Most uncommon! The camerlegno, before leaving them, had unlocked the door to the Passetto, and exactly on schedule, the door had opened, and a foreign-looking priest with a torch had ushered the excited *preferiti* in (Brown, 2000: 367).

Carlo fetes the four cardinals in the pope's private library before conclave. They will visit and walk around Il Passetto accompanied by the guide that actually is the *Hassasin*. Previously, Carlo has unlocked the Passetto's door, and when the four cardinals enter there, they will never come back. They just picked up their mortality.

The first cardinal is Lamasse who is killed and branded with Earth brand. As quoted from the novel, "Langdon almost gagged. "He's dead all right. I just saw the cause of death." The sight was gruesome. The man's mouth had been jammed open and packed solid with dirt. "Somebody stuffed a fistful of dirt down his throat. He suffocated" (Brown, 2000: 190). The killer fills his mouth with dirt mud until he dies. The first cardinal dies at eight night o'clock in Chigi's Chapel inside the church of Santa Maria del Popolo.

The second cardinal is killed at nine o'clock. Cardinal Ebner dies, and his chest is branded with Air brand. Langdon and Vittoria found the cardinal in St. Peter's square after hearing the scream of a girl who has seen the man with full of blood, "Vittoria stopped short, looking horrified. "His lungs..." she stammered. "They're...punctured" (Brown, 2000: 209). *Hassasin* killed him by holing both his lung. Although Langdon and Vittoria try to save him, Cardinal Ebner dies in the middle of square.

Then, the third cardinal, Guidera, is killed by being burned alive at ten night o'clock. "A sudden surge of flames crackled higher, and Langdon heard a piercing scream from above. The skin on the man's feet was starting to blister. The cardinal was being roasted alive. Langdon fixed his sights on the cleat and ran for it" (Brown, 2000: 251). His chest is stamped with Fire brand, and each of his wrists is hanged by cable inside St. Maria de la Vittoria church. His death is the most horrible death of all the four cardinals.

The last cardinal, Baggia, is killed and his chest stamped by Water brand. Baggia is the most favorite candidate of the new pope. This cardinal dies at eleven night o'clock in the fountain of Piazza Navona. *Hassasin* will drown the cardinal in the fountain until die, "The killer seemed to hang weightless in the air as his legs shot out from beneath him, his boots driving into the cardinal's side and launching the chain-laden body out the door. The cardinal splashed down, sending up a sheet of spray" (Brown, 2000: 280). Although Langdon tries to save him and fights with *Hassasin* in the fountain, the cardinal cannot be saved. Carlo needs to kill the four cardinals because he wants to become the only person to become a

pope. He will do anything even when he has to eliminate the cardinals so that he does not have the competitors.

In addition, behind his care attitude for Vittoria and Professor Robert Langdon, Carlo actually wants to kill them both using the *Hassasin* again. The plan can be seen in the dialog below between Carlo Ventresca as a Janus and *Hassasin*.

He is with a female who seems quite the opposite.” The killer felt a stirring of arousal as he recalled the fiery temperament of Leonardo Vetra’s daughter.

There was a momentary silence on the line, the first hesitation the *Hassasin* had ever sensed from his Illuminati master. Finally, Janus spoke. “Eliminate them if need be” (Brown, 2000: 244).

Carlo as Janus calls the killer, saying that he still needs *Hassasin* to do his assignment. With a little hesitancy on Carlo as Janus orders *Hassasin* to kill them both. He starts to feel threatened and afraid if his plans will be revealed. Therefore he must eliminate them.

Carlo also tries to delude and kill Maximillian Kohler who meets him in Pope’s office. Kohler has already known all of rottenness Carlo’s plans and has informed Captain Rocher. Kohler says to Carlo that actually Leonardo Vetra had met the late Holiness because Vetra made an invention of the antimatter. As a result, Vetra wanted to meet the Holiness and asked his spiritual guidance. The Holiness gave opinion that it would make a narrow gap between religion and science. Kohler has known that Carlo had also visited CERN to see the result of Vetra’s research. Kohler asks Carlo to confess his sins because his faultiness in killing Vetra and stealing antimatter has been detected by Kohler. Therefore, Carlo acts as if Kohler tries to kill him. Carlo intentionally imprints his own chest.

The man's eyes looked wild suddenly. "I had intended to do this all alone." His voice seethed with a feral intensity. "But now... I see God meant for *you* to be here. *You* are my salvation."

Before Kohler could react, the camerlegno closed his eyes, arched his back, and rammed the red hot brand into the center of his own chest. His flesh hissed. "*Mother Mary! Blessed Mother... Behold your son!*" He screamed out in agony. Kohler lurched into the frame now... standing awkwardly on his feet, gun wavering wildly before him (Brown: 352-353).

He does it to make Kohler seems to be the trouble maker and people will see Carlo as an innocent. He throws the brand near Kohler and he screams loudly. By doing this action, Carlo thinks that he will be saved from Kohler's accusation and make as if Kohler were the person who made that fault. The Swiss Guard enters the Pope's office and shoots Kohler. However Captain Rocher also enters and tries to stop the Guards. Immediately, Carlo points toward Rocher and says that Rocher is an Illuminatus. Rocher runs and tries to attack Carlo. Unfortunately, Chartrand shoots Rocher and the captain dies instantly. Two peoples are dead because of Carlo's deceitfulness.

Carlo's efforts to reach his ambition include murdering people who stands in his way. The last person he tries to kill is Robert Langdon. When Carlo Ventresca and Professor Robert Langdon fly the antimatter in the elevated place by helicopter, he wears the only one parachute quickly without thinking about the safety of Professor Robert Langdon. Robert Langdon just sees his action with dumbfounded feeling.

The camerlegno then took the nylon pack and slipped his arms through the straps. He fastened a waist clamp around his stomach and cinched it all down like a backpack. He turned to a dumbstruck Robert Langdon. "I'm sorry," the camerlegno said. "It wasn't supposed to happen this way." Then he opened his door and hurled himself into the night (Brown 2000: 338).

Once again it shows that Carlo Ventresca is a sly and heartless person. Carlo does not want to help Robert Langdon. Intentionally, Carlo wants to eliminate Robert Langdon by leaving him alone in helicopter and flying away to escape from the explosion. Carlo does not think of Langdon's safety. He thinks that Robert Langdon will die with antimatter's explosion. Carlo's ambition has changed him, from caring for other people to become wicked and selfish. He has lost his heart and he just thinks of himself.

4.6. Carlo Ventresca's Ambition that Leads to Destruction

Carlo Ventresca's efforts to reach his ambition are resulting in failure and lead to the destruction. His unrestrained ambition and his using bad ways to reach his goals end in failure. His failure brings him to destruction not only for himself but also for other people. The destruction to others includes the destruction to other people personally, to church, and to the public. The destruction for himself include moral, mental, and physical destruction.

Carlo's ambition makes him kill people. It brings destruction to people who are killed and the family of the victims. The people he killed include the scientist Leonardo Vetra, Maximilian Kohler, and Captain Rocher. The death of Leonardo Vetra makes Vittoria lose the only family she has. Vittoria has lost a father and a scientific partner who can make useful inventory and conduct research with her. The other scientists, Maximilian Kohler and Captain Rocher the Swiss Guard are also killed indirectly. They both have known about Carlo's deceitfulness and would reveal it to the public. Their death brings destruction

because they would not be able to reveal Carlo's rottenness. Furthermore, Carlo's effort to kill Professor Robert Langdon would bring destruction if Langdon was not able to save himself. Fortunately, the Professor is safe and still alive. In conclusion, Carlo's ambition brings destruction to other people.

In addition, his ambition also brings destruction to the church. Carlo has killed the four cardinals and has broken the rule and tradition of the church and Vatican law. Indirectly, when he kills the four cardinals, conclave has to be canceled. He also breaks the rule, law, and ethic when trying to delay and forcing to enter the conclave. Besides that, he dares to open the pope tomb and check the corpse of the late pope. Although sometimes anyone can break the rule, the person can get punishment or sanction because the politeness standard, ethic, and norm are violated. It will also make people think that the church is not only becoming the leader of Christendom but also as the competition of the pursue power and position. The church should become the protector of Christendom, not to find the power.

Another result of his ambition is ruining public's conviction. Carlo makes his excessive self image to public. When he enters the conclave and gives speech to avoid the gap between religion and science by broadcasting to media, he also shows the pictures of the embellishment of four cardinals, the late pope and the antimatter. In addition, he shows when he finds and tries to save the antimatter in the high place with helicopter. Public is also made to believe in illuminati story and it raises the fear and panic among people. All these efforts indirectly mislead public opinion. It seems if Carlo will become young leader in papacy. People will

think they can get anything that they want instantly without working and studying hard like Carlo if he becomes a pope in his young age. People will not think the self quality to reach their purpose and think that they can do anything either good or bad ways. Certainly, it will destruct the way thinking of other people eventually. Carlo has lost his conscience by making excessive self image that will actually make him show his disgrace and weakness later on.

Carlo's ambition brings moral destruction. The moral destruction of Carlo is shown when he takes advantage and exploits other people like *Hassasin*. He orders *Hassasin* to kill people and steal the antimatter. His moral becomes damage and the efforts also endanger other people. It is the form of ethic, norm, and humanity infringement. Moreover, he does not want other people to stand in his way what he does to Kohler and Professor Langdon shows that he has become heartless. He does not have a heart for his action. His actions are too deviate and showing his moral degradation. His skill of flying helicopter on him should be useful. Unfortunately, he has misused it. When he was teenager at sixteen years old, he decided to enter the draft, although he wanted to enter seminary. However, he would study military first eventhough he thought military was the study of evil. Gun in his minds was evil and violence, something that killed his beloved mother. When he performed his duty, he refused to practice firing gun and chose to fly medical helicopter. Moreover, he practiced using parachute jump. His ability to fly the helicopter is good, as results he does not have the difficulty when he brings the antimatter. "The camerlegno pulled himself up into the cockpit, adjusted a few familiar levers, and then turned back to his window for the canister. But the guard

to whom he had given the canister stood empty-handed. “He took it!” the guard yelled. (Brown, 2000: 332). He tries to save the antimatter in the high place by helicopter after he found it in Necropolis. A few seconds before the antimatter explodes, he wears the only parachute and jumps quickly from the helicopter. The knowledge and skill when he had studied in military is now used for damaging other people. He has misused his skill to destroy other people and just take the benefit for himself.

Carlo’s mental becomes damaged. It shows in his fanatic attitude. Fanatic is the strong reliance toward something especially for the religion. Unfortunately, his fanatic attitude guides himself to destruction, not rescuing the church even his religion.

Some of the guards thought of the camerlegno as a *beato* — a religious zealot whose love of God bordered on obsession — but even they agreed... when it came to fighting the enemies of God, the camerlegno was the one man who would stand up and play hardball (Brown, 2000: 246).

A person who loves his religion will not have intention to destroy their church and does not give priority for self-interest in the name of religion. For the Carlo Ventresca, his religion, fanatic attitude, and care for other people are just shield and mask to cover his wickedness. Fanatic makes someone only think in one side and have self-opinionated attitude. It will make someone do anything without seeing the bad side. Fanatic about something makes someone insensible and it lead to the destruction for him. Carlo’s fanatic ruins the church and even endangers other people.

Carlo Ventresca's efforts finally produce failure and destruction. His wickedness and masks eventually are revealed through the camcorder brought by Langdon. The camcorder shows all about his rottenness and answers all the questions in people's mind such as Vittoria, Cardinal Mortati, even Professor Robert Langdon. When all of the evidence is shown, Carlo is just silent and he walks quietly between the cardinals and the entire people who are attending the meeting in Sistine Chapel. He is also surprised that Robert Langdon is still alive. He just speaks inwardly and cannot say anything.

The camerlegno walked up the center aisle directly toward the crowd of standing cardinals. He felt like Moses as the sea of red sashes and caps parted before him, allowing him to pass. On the altar, Robert Langdon switched off the television, took Vittoria's hand, and relinquished the altar. The fact that Robert Langdon had survived, the camerlegno knew, could only have been God's will. God had saved Robert Langdon. The camerlegno wondered why.

The voice that broke the silence was the voice of the only woman in the Sistine Chapel (Brown 2000: 357).

People do not believe him anymore after they know he has killed many people including the late Holiness, Leonardo Vetra, the four cardinals even indirectly killed Maximilian Kohler and Captain Rocher. Carlo explains that science just produced inanity, defeats religion, and replaces the God. Whereas, when Carlo entered the conclave, he said that there was no gap between science and religion. The contradiction shows that he is not reliable anymore. In addition, it also shows that he is just a hypocrite and wicked person.

Moreover, several question from Cardinal Mortati about all of the embellishment that he has done before make him run out of words to defend himself. The secret that he is the child of the late Pope makes him shocked. He

feels disappointed, broken, worried, paralyzed, and guilty. Cardinal Mortati says that actually his late father and mother create him by insemination, and the late Holiness has deep gratitude in science. However, their child instead uses the inventory of science to destroy the church. In his sadness, he tries to find the rational answer to cover his shame and anger. "Think of the jeopardy... of his deeds." His voice felt weak. "What if this whore of his came forward? Or, heaven forbid, his *child*? Imagine the shame the church would endure" (Brown, 2000: 364). His words are irregular and his mind is confused. He cannot face reality anymore. His guilt chases him when he remembers that he has killed the late Holiness. He also cannot think clearly anymore. It all shows his mental destruction. He has become insane.

The worst and final destruction resulted from his ambition is physical destruction. Carlo decides to kill himself by burning alive. His mind, soul and body have been damaged by his big desire until he loses his heart and endangers people around him. With his remorse and full of shames then he decides to end his life. He does not have enough strength to face this dilemma and cannot think clearly.

The fire shot upward, engulfing his entire body instantly. He did not scream. He raised his arms over his head and looked toward heaven. The conflagration roared around him, entirely shrouding his body in a column of light. It raged for what seemed like an eternity, the whole world bearing witness. The light flared brighter and brighter. Then, gradually, the flames dissipated. The camerlegno was gone (Brown 2000: 370).

He burns himself in Niche of the Palliums, the place of fuel that has fragrance smell but flammable. His body is burnt away, he pays for his faultiness and guiltiness. He has chosen the wrong way. All efforts that he has done to reach his

ambition end in failure and destruction. His big ambition and selfishness bring disaster to other people and himself.

CHAPTER 5

Conclusion

The conclusions that can be drawn from this analysis are that Carlo Ventresca is a character who has ambition and does many efforts to reach his ambition. His ambition fails and leads to destruction on himself even to other people. The events in the novel take place in Massachusetts, United States of America, Swiss, and Vatican City. Within 24 hours which highlights Professor Robert Langdon and Vittoria Vetra are trying to find the four cardinals before being killed by *Hassasin* and the antimatter before explode by the codes. Those are related to Carlo Ventresca's ambition to become a pope.

Carlo Ventresca used to have caring attitude, kind, and gentle to other people. Besides that, he is a religious person because of the deep religion knowledge and philosophy view, eventhough he is rather fanatic toward his religion. Unfortunately, he changes to be wicked, sly, selfish, and hypocrite. He takes advantage of other people to reach his ambition. It makes him to be a round and dynamic character. Carlo also experiences internal and external conflict while attempting to reach his ambition. In addition, Carlo has obsession and ambition to become a pope and wants to reach the highest position. He wants to change and reforms the leadership of the church to become newer, younger, and stronger than before. The kind of his ambition is selfishness ambition. He takes advantages, does not care, and exploits other people to reach his purposes.

Carlo commits many efforts to reach his purpose. He deceives *Hassasin* by disguising as Janus to facilitate his plans. Carlo orders *Hassasin* to kill Leonardo Vetra, steal the antimatter, kill the four cardinals, and try to eliminate Professor Langdon. Carlo is also forced to delay the conclave, dares to open pope's tomb and check the late Holiness' corpse. He also enters the conclave and gives speech for the cardinals. Indirectly, he dares to break the Vatican's rule, law, and tradition. In addition, he makes excessive self-image to make other people amazed and admire toward him. The Carlo's excessive self-image is using BBC reporter to broadcast when he gives speech to all cardinals, gives the picture of the death of Holiness, the death of four cardinals, and the antimatter. Then, he uses BBC reporter to broadcast when he finds and saves the antimatter. From these efforts, Carlo wants to find sensation, and amazement. Carlo also has the conscience to delude and making Kohler meet his death. Besides that he makes Captain Rocher die too. He is also trying to eliminate Langdon by leaving him in helicopter with the antimatter that will explode. Carlo does not want his rottenness to be revealed and his plans fail.

The destruction of his ambition includes the destruction to other people personally, to church, and to the public. Carlo makes Vittoria lose his father, makes several people die such as Kohler and Captain Rocher. The destruction to church is because Carlo has broken the Vatican law, rule, and tradition. The destruction for the public ruins public's conviction. Carlo makes the mislead public opinion and raises the fear and panic to the public. The destruction for himself includes moral, mental, and physic destruction. His action to reach his

ambition shows the moral degradation. His fanatic attitude becomes his mental destruction. The fanaticism makes thinking in one side and has self-opinionated attitude. Carlo becomes insane when his rottenness revealed. The worst destruction is physical destruction; Carlo decides to commit suicide by burning self.

Actually, every person is allowed to show the ability, the self-image, or even the action until they can reach their goals as long as not excessive. Everybody may do the change in everything and make the efforts. However, it must be done by good ways. If only to find the sensation or self pride, it will just produce the senselessness and failure. His shame has lost because he makes excessive self image that actually will deliver him shows his weakness later on. He just hunts the approbation even wants success instantly without work hard. Usually, the things that can be gotten instantly will be disappeared quickly. All the aspirations and goals must be reached by working hard. Whereas, he has misused his skill to destroy other people and take the benefit for himself. His ability should give many advantages to people around. Unfortunately, his mind is not counterbalanced by good attitude. His efforts are not only the form of ethic, norm, law, and humanity infringement but also criminal element. He makes big mistakes upon his effort by taking advantage, exploiting, and endangering other people. The politeness, ethic, even norm standard has decreased and has passed the limits. His false conviction and selfishness bring into misery and the big disaster toward other people and himself.

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